Whereas, on March 15, 1945, Company B of the 7th Infantry Regiment, led by Private First Class Alderson, crossed into Germany 1 mile south of Utweiler to surprise the enemy troops and advanced through heavy, armed resistance, machine gun crossfire, and a German mine field;

Whereas, during such advancement, Private First Class Alderson spotted and bypassed a German bunker and machine gun nest and entered into a close fire fight, killing 6 enemy soldiers;

Whereas, when a 2d enemy machine gun impeded such advancement, Private First Class Alderson volunteered to advance alone, forged a stream, and waged a singlehanded assault on the German machine gun crew, killing all 5 of the crew as Second Lieutenant Barbour and Private First Class Preston, along with the other soldiers of Company B, arrived to force the German enemy soldiers to withdraw;

Whereas, Company B continued to advance toward the town of Erching, where Private First Class Alderson killed 2 enemy snipers who were impeding the advance, and the town was captured as the enemy troops retreated;

Whereas, Second Lieutenant Barbour and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace stated that they intended to recommend Private First Class Alderson for high military decoration;

Whereas, on March 16 and 17, 1945, as Company B continued to attack and advance toward the Siegfried Line, Private First Class Alderson killed 4 enemy soldiers in close house-to-house fighting, captured 3 German prisoners, and led the prisoners, at great risk to himself, past enemy positions to the headquarters of Company B, where vital information concerning the defenses of the Siegfried Line was obtained from the prisoners;

Whereas, on March 18, 1945, Private First Class Alderson led Company B into its 4th consecutive day of battle at the Siegfried Line but then was cut off from the company;

Whereas, after Private First Class Alderson was cut off from Company B, he was unable to find safe cover and charged forward, killing 6 enemy soldiers in a close fire fight, then attacked the main entrance of a German trench, killing 4 enemy defenders before capturing the front end of the trench;

Whereas, when the remnant of Company B, which was in the front portion of the trench under the command of Captain James Rich and without radio contact, was about to be overrun by a German counterattack, Private First Class Alderson again volunteered to be first scout;

Whereas Private First Class Alderson immediately killed 4 advancing enemy soldiers in bitter combat as he moved down the trench and engaged a large German force that was advancing in an adjoining and interlocking trench;

Whereas Private First Class Alderson, who was fully exposed and vastly outnumbered, charged the enemy forces and entered into a fierce fire fight with them at close range, killing 12 enemy soldiers as the German counterattack was repelled and the enemy forces withdrew;

Whereas, in such action, Private First Class Alderson received a serious head wound from shrapnel when a Germany grenade landed at his feet and exploded in his face;

Whereas the life of Private First Class Alderson was saved by the valorous action of Private First Class Preston, who covered the body of Private First Class Alderson with his own body and was fatally wounded in the head by the bullet of a sniper;

Whereas Private First Class Alderson, while he fought to remain conscious, crawled back along the trench to brief Captain Rich on the events that had occurred in the other end of the trench;

Whereas Captain Rich stated his intention to recommend to Colonel Heintges, the commander of the 7th Infantry Regiment, that Private First Class Alderson receive a medal of honor;

Whereas such recommendation has been verified by independent affidavit; and

Whereas Private First Class Alderson has been waiting for more than 47 years to receive the medal of honor for which he was recommended and which he so richly deserves: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should award a medal of honor to Wayne T. Alderson in recognition of acts performed at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving as a private first class in the United States Army in Germany during World War II.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

EXON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3965

Mr. EXON (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

Stike all after the first word and insert the following:

1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and including the appropriate levels for fiscal year 2002.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,092,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,146,393,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,195,607,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,244,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,309,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,389,907,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: −$7,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: −$2,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: −$2,743,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: −$7,224,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: −$1,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $16,024,000,000.

(C) The amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $108,053,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $113,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $119,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $123,737,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $131,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $138,131,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,324,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,374,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,413,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,454,719,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,496,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,528,343,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,320,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,375,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,408,058,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,447,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,466,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,498,409,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $228,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $229,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $212,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $202,618,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $156,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $108,502,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $5,441,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $5,713,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $5,964,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $6,204,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $6,495,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,542,900,000,000

(6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appropriate levels of total new direct loan obligations are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $41,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $36,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $36,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $36,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $36,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $36,600,000,000.

(7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $267,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $267,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $268,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $269,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $270,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $271,300,000,000.

SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.

The amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limitation are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $285,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $272,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $251,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $239,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $190,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $147,500,000,000.

SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $384,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $401,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $422,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $422,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $463,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $485,700,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $310,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $323,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $335,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $349,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $363,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $378,800,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $254,340,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,777,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $258,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $256,319,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $263,801,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,794,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $270,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,258,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $279,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,579,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $185,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $287,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $278,219,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $183,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $15,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,680,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,333,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $14,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,880,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,342,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,262,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $13,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,543,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,358,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,595,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,346,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $15,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,103,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,395,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $17,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,923,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,387,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,409,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $17,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,855,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $16,087,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,632,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $15,333,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,970,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,572,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,104,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $15,796,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,461,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $17,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,590,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $3,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,131,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,033,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $3,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,746,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,039,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $3,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,324,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,045,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $2,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,865,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,036,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,333,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,062,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,125,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,031,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $21,949,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,202,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $37,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $21,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,281,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $41,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $21,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,073,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $20,931,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,499,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $21,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,760,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $22,964,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,587,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $12,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,123,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $7,794,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,870,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $12,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,740,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $9,346,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $12,084,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,243,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,743,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,586,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,199,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,406,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,736,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,652,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $10,584,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,695,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,595,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,868,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,570,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,709,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $8,630,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,931,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,856,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $197,340,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $10,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $646,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,787,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $196,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $1,157,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,844,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,763,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $196,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,949,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,759,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $195,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,238,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,745,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $195,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,829,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,524,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,740,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $194,875,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $42,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,572,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $36,180,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,641,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $33,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,870,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $30,880,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,615,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $34,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,653,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $37,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,286,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $9,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,602,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,222,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,315,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,242,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $8,258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,888,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,265,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $7,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,314,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,288,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $8,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,675,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,317,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,395,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,326,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,343,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,202,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $53,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,262,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $54,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,678,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $19,040,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $56,313,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,041,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $21,781,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $58,040,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,664,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $22,884,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,589,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $60,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,906,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $23,978,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $63,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,446,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $25,127,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,085,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $136,886,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,272,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $187,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $144,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $144,778,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $94,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $151,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $151,707,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $158,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $159,149,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $164,928,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,942,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $176,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,617,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $193,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,422,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $209,284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $207,559,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $222,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $220,295,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $236,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,803,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $252,673,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,932,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $272,291,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,881,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $231,555,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $239,009,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $244,128,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $247,084,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $255,459,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $256,461,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $270,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,571,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $270,920,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,743,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $293,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $290,131,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $_________.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $7,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,831,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,576,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $9,220,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,271,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $9,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,031,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,904,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,608,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,822,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $39,013,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,557,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $935,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $37,863,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,740,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $962,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $36,589,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,990,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $987,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $35,212,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,080,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,021,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $37,273,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,001,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,189,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $39,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,751,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,194,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,668,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $23,510,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,237,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $24,527,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,356,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $24,453,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,826,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $25,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,480,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,712,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,981,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $15,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,797,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $15,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,892,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $15,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,941,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,183,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $15,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,255,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,311,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,957,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $282,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,347,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $289,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,354,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $293,938,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $293,938,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $296,606,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $296,606,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $301,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $301,875,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $307,543,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $307,543,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(19) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the public debt are as follows:
Fiscal year 1997: $348,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $355,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $359,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $360,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $366,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $369,631,000,000.
(20) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$490,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, −$20,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$20,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$10,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$10,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$20,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$20,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$12,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$12,934,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,783,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$43,338,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$43,338,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$35,351,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$35,351,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$34,951,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$34,951,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,069,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,069,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$38,893,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$38,893,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$59,385,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$59,385,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION.

(a) RECONCILIATION OF SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—

(1) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than ________, 1996, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $2,282,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $21,655,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $79,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $1,828,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(C) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $3,291,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $1,791,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(D) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $134,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $37,168,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(E) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $83,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $795,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(F) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $23,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $1,375,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(G) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $6,734,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $187,022,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(H) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $840,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $9,136,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(I) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $0 in fiscal year 1997 and $476,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(J) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $411,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $2,877,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(K) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $148,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and $5,284,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 302(a) or 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discretionary category, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1997, for the discretionary category $496,572,000,000 in new budget authority and $539,190,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1998, for the discretionary category $501,619,000,000 in new budget authority and $534,785,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1999, for the discretionary category $504,074,000,000 in new budget authority and $531,100,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the discretionary category $509,115,000,000 in new budget authority and $530,937,000,000 in outlays;

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the discretionary category $518,983,000,000 in new budget authority and $521,682,000,000 in outlays; and

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the discretionary category $520,292,000,000 in new budget authority and $525,624,000,000 in outlays;

as adjusted for changes in concepts and definitions and emergency appropriations.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider—

(A) any revision of this resolution or any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limit for such fiscal year; or

(B) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply if a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 has been enacted.

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS IN FY 1997.—Until the enactment of reconciliation legislation pursuant to section 105 of this resolution and for purposes of the application of paragraph (1), only subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall apply to fiscal year 1997.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the concurrent resolution, bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, new entitlement authority, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection the term ''applicable time period'' means any one of the three following periods:

(A) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(B) The period of the first five fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(C) The period of the five fiscal years following the first five fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term ''direct-spending legislation'' means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms ''direct-spending legislation'' and ''revenue legislation'' do not include—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget.

(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that the direct spending or revenue effects resulting from legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions included in that concurrent resolution on the budget shall not be available.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(f) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 203. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCEMENT THROUGH 2002.

Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990), the second sentence of section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) and the final sentence of section 904(d) of that Act (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) shall continue to have effect as rules of the Senate through (but no later than) September 30, 2002.

SEC. 204. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

MOSELEY-BRAUN AMENDMENT NO. 3966

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE USE OF BUDGETARY SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in August of 1994, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform issued an Interim Report to the President, which found that, ''To ensure that today's debt and spending commitments do not unfairly burden America's children, the Government must act now. A bipartisan coalition of Congress, led by the President, must resolve the long-term imbalance between the Government's entitlement promises and the funds it will have available to pay for them'';

(2) unless the Congress and the President act together in a bipartisan way, overall Federal spending is projected by the Commission to rise from the current level of slightly over 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product of the United States (hereafter in this section referred as ''GDP'') to over 37 percent of GDP by the year 2030;

(3) the source of that growth is not domestic discretionary spending, which is approximately the same portion of GDP now as it was in 1969, the last time at which the Federal budget was in balance;

(4) mandatory spending was only 29.6 percent of the Federal budget in 1963, but is estimated to account for 72 percent of the Federal budget in the year 2003;

(5) social security, medicare and medicaid, together with interest on the national debt, are the largest sources of the growth of mandatory spending;

(6) ensuring the long-term future of the social security system is essential to protecting the retirement security of the American people.

(7) The Social Security Trust Fund is projected to begin spending more than it takes in by approximately the year 2013, with Federal budget deficits rising rapidly thereafter unless appropriate policy changes are made;

(8) ensuring the future of medicare and medicaid is essential to protecting access to high-quality health care for senior citizens and poor women and children;

(9) Federal health care expenses have been rising at double digit rates, and are projected to triple to 11 percent of GDP by the year 2030 unless appropriate policy changes are made; and

(10) due to demographic factors, Federal health care expenses are projected to double by the year 2030, even if health care cost inflation is restrained after 1999, so that costs for each person of a given age grow no faster than the economy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—If the sense of the Senate that budget savings in the mandatory spending area should be used—

(1) to protect and enhance the retirement security of the American people by ensuring the long-term future of the social security system;

(2) to protect and enhance the health care security of senior citizens and poor Americans by ensuring the long-term future of medicare and medicaid; and

(3) to restore and maintain Federal budget discipline, to ensure that the level of private investment necessary for long-term economic growth and prosperity is available.

KYL AMENDMENT NO. 2967

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 10, decrease the amount by $90,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, decrease the amount by $85,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, decrease the amount by $174,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by $85,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by $174,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 31, line 17, decrease the amount by $90,000,000.

On page 31, line 18, decrease the amount by $85,000,000.

On page 31, line 24, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 31, line 25, decrease the amount by $174,000,000.

On page 32, line 6, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 32, line 7, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 32, line 13, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

On page 32, line 14, decrease the amount by $181,000,000.

FIRST AMENDMENT NO. 3968

Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to amend No. 3965 proposed by Mr. EXON to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of the pending amendment, add the following:

SEC. . COMMON SENSE BUDGETING AMENDMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) President Clinton proposed in his fiscal year 1997 budget submission immediate downward adjustments to discretionary caps after the year 2000 if the Congressional Budget Office projected that his budget would not balance in 2002;

(2) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that President Clinton's fiscal year 1997 budget submission will incur a deficit of $84,000,000,000 in 2002;

(3) as a result of CBO's projected deficit in fiscal year 2002, the President's budget would trigger drastic reductions in discretionary spending in 2001 and 2002 to reach balance;

(4) these drastic reductions would have to occur in nondefense programs such as education, environment, crime control, science, veterans, and other human resource programs;

(5) 100 percent of the nondefense discretionary cuts in the President's budget occur in 2001 and 2002; and

(6) the inclusion in a budget submission of triggers to make immediate, drastic reductions in discretionary spending is inconsistent with sound budgeting practices and should be recognized as a ''budgetary gimmick'' that is antithetical to legitimate efforts to achieve balance in 2002.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the discretionary spending caps should not include triggers that would—

(1) result in 100 percent of the nondefense discretionary reductions occurring in fiscal years 2001 and 2002; and

(2) make drastic reductions in nondefense discretionary spending in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 (the last 2 years of the budget) for the purpose of achieving a balanced budget in fiscal year 2002.

FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3969

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to Senate Concurrent Resolution 57; supra, as follows:

On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by $15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by $24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 8, increase the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 9, increase the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by $16,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by $15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by $24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by $16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by $15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by $24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by $16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by $15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by $24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by $16,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by $15,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by $24,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by $23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by $16,000,000,000.

On page 51, beginning with line 6 strike all through line 17.

On page 55, beginning with line 18 strike all through page 56, line 20.

FAIRCLOTH AMENDMENT NO. 3970

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FAIRCLOTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate Concurrent Resolution 57; supra, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Whereas, S. Con. Res. 57 projects a public debt in Fiscal Year 1997 of $5,400,000,000,000;

Whereas, S. Con. Res. 57 projects that the public debt will be $6,500,000,000,000 in the Fiscal Year 2002 when the budget resolution projects a unified budget surplus;

Whereas, this accumulated debt represents a significant financial burden that will require excessive taxation and lost economic opportunity for future generations of the United States;

Resolved, That, it is the sense of the Senate that any comprehensive legislation sent to the President that balances the budget by a certain date and that is agreed to by the Congress and the President shall also contain a strategy for reducing the national debt of the United States.

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 3971

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment No. 3965; supra, as follows:

In the pending amendment:

On page 30, line 5, decrease the amount by $175,000,000.

On page 30, line 6, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 30, line 11, decrease the amount by $907,000,000.

On page 30, line 12, decrease the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 30, line 17, decrease the amount by $2,256,000,000.

On page 30, line 18, decrease the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 30, line 23, decrease the amount by $3,621,000,000.

On page 30, line 24, decrease the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 31, line 4, decrease the amount by $3,302,000,000.

On page 31, line 5, decrease the amount by $3,124,000,000.

On page 31, line 10, decrease the amount by $2,355,000,000.

On page 31, line 11, decrease the amount by $2,187,000,000.

On page 33, line 5, increase the amount by $175,000,000.

On page 33, line 6, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 33, line 12, increase the amount by $907,000,000.

On page 33, line 13, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 33, line 19, increase the amount by $2,256,000,000.

On page 33, line 20, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 34, line 1, increase the amount by $3,621,000,000.

On page 34, line 2, increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 34, line 8, increase the amount by $1,708,000,000.

On page 34, line 9, increase the amount by $1,552,000,000.

On page 40, line 23, increase the amount by $1,594,000,000.

On page 40, line 24, increase the amount by $1,572,000,000.

On page 41, line 5, increase the amount by $2,355,000,000.

On page 41, line 6, increase the amount by $2,187,000,000.

On page 45, line 15, increase the amount by $7,000,000,000.

On page 45, line 16, increase the amount by $10,952,000,000.

On page 47, line 9, increase the amount by $175,000,000.

On page 47, line 11, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 47, line 13, increase the amount by $907,000,000.

On page 47, line 14, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 47, line 16, increase the amount by $2,256,000,000.

On page 47, line 17, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 47, line 19, increase the amount by $3,621,000,000.

On page 47, line 20, increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 47, line 22, increase the amount by $3,302,000,000.

On page 47, line 23, increase the amount by $3,124,000,000.

On page 48, line 2, increase the amount by $2,730,000,000.

On page 48, line 3, increase the amount by $2,623,000,000.

MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 3972

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate Concurrent Resolution 57; supra, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

"SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE—TRUTH IN BUDGETING.—It is the Sense of the Senate that:

(a) The Congressional Budget Office has scored revenue expected to be raised from the auction of Federal Communications Commission licenses for various services;

(b) For budget scoring purposes, the Congress has assumed that such auctions would occur in a prompt and expeditious manner and that revenue raised by such auctions would flow to the federal treasury;

(c) The revenue assumed to be raised from auctions totals billions of dollars;

(d) The Federal Communications Commission has not yet conducted auctions for all services where auctions were assumed, such as Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS) and other subscription services, revenue from which has been assumed in Congressional budgetary calculations and in determining the level of the deficit; and

(e) The Commission's service rules can dramatically affect license values and auction revenues and therefore the Commission should seek to act expeditiously and without further delay to conduct auctions of licenses in a manner that enhances revenue and increases efficiency for any service for which auction revenues has been scored by the Congressional Budget Office and/or counted for budgetary purposes in an Act of Congress.

EXON AMENDMENT NO. 3973

Mr. EXON proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3965 proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

In the pending amendment:

On page 2, line 9, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 2, line 10, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 2, line 11, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 2, line 12, increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 2, line 13, increase the amount by $3,124,000,000.

On page 2, line 14, increase the amount by $2,187,000,000.

On page 2, line 18, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 2, line 19, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 2, line 20, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 3, line 1 increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 3, line 2, increase the amount by $3,124,000,000.

On page 3, line 3, increase the amount by $2,187,000,000.

On page 33, line 5, increase the amount by $175,000,000.

On page 33, line 6, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 33, line 12, increase the amount by $907,000,000.

On page 33, line 13, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 33, line 19, increase the amount by $2,256,000,000.

On page 33, line 20, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 34, line 1, increase the amount by $3,621,000,000.

On page 34, line 2, increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 34, line 8, increase the amount by $1,708,000,000.

On page 34, line 9, increase the amount by $1,552,000,000.

On page 40, line 23, increase the amount by $1,594,000,000.

On page 40, line 24, increase the amount by $1,572,000,000.

On page 41, line 5, increase the amount by $2,355,000,000.

On page 41, line 6, increase the amount by $2,187,000,000.

On page 47, line 10, increase the amount by $175,000,000.

On page 47, line 11, increase the amount by $7,000,000.

On page 47, line 13, increase the amount by $907,000,000.

On page 47, line 14, increase the amount by $246,000,000.

On page 47, line 16, increase the amount by $2,256,000,000.

On page 47, line 17, increase the amount by $1,920,000,000.

On page 47, line 19, increase the amount by $3,621,000,000.

On page 47, line 20, increase the amount by $3,033,000,000.

On page 47, line 22, increase the amount by $3,302,000,000.

On page 47, line 23, increase the amount by $3,124,000,000.

On page 48, line 2, increase the amount by $2,355,000,000.

On page 48, line 3, increase the amount by $2,187,000,000.

THOMAS AMENDMENT NO. 3974

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING BIENNIAL BUDGETING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that the current budget process—

(1) results in constant and redundant congressional action on spending measures and budget issues;

(2) causes instability in financial markets and creates budgetary uncertainty for recipients of Federal funds, thereby inhibiting the efficient operation of these programs; and

(3) allows insufficient time for Congress to consider national needs as a basis for sound and efficient policy approaches, thereby fostering piecemeal solutions that contribute to unrestrained growth of the Federal Government.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a biennial budget process would—

(A) create an orderly, predictable process for consideration of spending decisions responsive to policy priorities and improve congressional control over the Federal budget and therefore promote better accountability to the public;

(B) provide greater stability and certainty for financial markets, Federal, State, and local government agencies which need sufficient time to plan for the implementation of programs; and

(C) allow sufficient time for the fulfillment by the Congress of its legislative and oversight responsibilities, including the consideration of authorizing legislation, budget resolutions, appropriations bills, and other spending measures; and

(2) the Congress should enact legislation in the 104th Congress to establish a biennial budget process.

GRAHAM (AND BAUCUS) AMENDMENT NO. 3975

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

"MEDICARE FRAUD AND ABUSE SAVINGS TRUST FUND

"SEC. . (a)(1) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury of the United States in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (in this subsection referred to as the 'Trust Fund') an expenditure account to be known as the 'Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account' (in this subsection referred to as the 'Account'). The Account shall consist of such gifts and bequests as may be made as provided in title XVIII of the Social Security Act and amounts appropriated under paragraph (2).

"(2) Amounts equivalent to 100 percent of the Secretary's estimate of the reductions in outlays in title XVIII that are attributable to Medicare waste, fraud and abuse recoveries, as defined in title XVIII of the Social Security Act—

"(A) are hereby appropriated to the Account out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and

"(B) in order to assure the solvency of the Medicare system, shall not be considered for purposes of calculating the deficit increase or estimated deficit for any year under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The amounts appropriated by the preceeding sentence shall be transferred from time to time (not less frequently than monthly) from the general fund in the Treasury to the Trust Fund.

KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 3976

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PROGRAMS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, CHILDREN AND THE DISABLED.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 18,000,000 children depend on the medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act;

(2) 6,000,000 disabled Americans depend on the medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act and are generally unable to qualify for private health insurance coverage, regardless of whether such individuals can afford such insurance; and

(3) 5,000,000 senior citizens depend on the medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act for assistance with health care services that are not covered under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and medicaid is the sole source of affordable nursing home care for senior citizens, the disabled, and their families.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the reconciliation bill should not include any provisions that reduce Federally mandated eligibility or benefits for programs for senior citizens, children, or the disabled.

FAIRCLOTH AMENDMENT NO. 3977

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FAIRCLOTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING WELFARE REFORM.

FINDINGS.—S. Con. Res. 57 assumes substantial savings from welfare reform; and

Children born out of wedlock are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor and therefore are more likely to receive welfare benefits than children from two parent families; and

High rates of out-of-wedlock births are associated with a host of other social pathologies; for example, children of single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school; boys whose fathers are absent are more likely to engage in criminal activities; and girls in single-parent families are three times more likely to have children out of wedlock themselves;

Therefore, it is the sense of the Senate that any comprehensive legislation sent to the President that balances the budget by a certain date and that includes welfare reform provisions and that is agreed to by the Congress and the President shall also contain to the maximum extent possible a strategy for reducing the rate of out-of-wedlock births and encouraging family formation.

KERREY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3978

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERREY (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. NUNN, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. SIMPSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON A REDUCTION IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ADJUSTMENTS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that the consumer price index should be reduced by 0.5 percentage point.

ROCKEFELLER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3979

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FORD, Mr. EXON, Mr. HARKIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 3, line 8, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 9, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 29, line 10, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 29, line 11, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 29, line 17, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 29, line 18, increase the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 29, line 24, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 29, line 25, increase the amount by $5,900,000,000.

On page 30, line 6, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 30, line 7, increase the amount by $9,200,000,000.

On page 30, line 13, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 30, line 14, increase the amount by $13,200,000,000.

On page 30, line 20, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 30, line 21, increase the amount by $18,700,000,000.

On page 49, line 17, decrease the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 49, line 18, decrease the amount by $50,500,000,000.

ABRAHAM (AND DOMENICI) AMENDMENT NO. 3980

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the concurrent resolution, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING CHANGES IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(A) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution—

(1) the public Trustees of medicare have concluded that ‘‘the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form’’;

(2) the President has said his goal is to keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, but his budget transfers $55 billion of home health spending from medicare part A to medicare part B;

(3) the transfer of home health spending threatens the delivery of home health services to 3.5 million Medicare beneficiaries;

(4) such a transfer increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by $55 billion;

(5) such a transfer artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, misleading the Congress, medicare beneficiaries, and working taxpayers;

(6) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has certified that, without such a transfer, the President's budget extends the solvency of the hospital insurance trust fund for only one additional year; and

(7) without misleading transfers, the President's budget therefore fails to achieve his own stated goal for the medicare hospital insurance trust fund.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution, the Congress assumes that the Congress would—

(1) keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, as recommended by the President; and

(2) accept the President's proposed level of medicare part B savings of $44.1 billion over the period 1997 through 2002; but would

(3) reject the President's proposal to transfer health spending from one part of medicare to another, which threatens the delivery of home health care services to 3.5 million Medicare beneficiaries, artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, and increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by $55 billion.

THOMPSON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3981

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. BRADLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the resolution, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that when the Finance Committee meets its outlay and revenue obligations under this resolution the committee should not make any changes in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund or its funding mechanism and should meet its revenue and outlay targets through other programs within its jurisdiction.

BOXER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3982

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 8, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 3, line 9, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 27, line 16, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 27, line 17, increase the amount by $1,900,000,000.

On page 27, line 23, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 27, line 24, increase the amount by $2,500,000,000.

On page 28, line 6, increase the amount by $3,200,000,000.

On page 28, line 12, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 28, line 13, increase the amount by $2,700,000,000.

On page 28, line 19, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 28, line 20, increase the amount by $2,600,000,000.

On page 29, line 2, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 29, line 3, increase the amount by $5,400,000,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $18,300,000,000.

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions contained in this budget resolution assume Medicaid reforms shall—

(1) maintain the guarantees in current law for Medicaid coverage of seniors, children, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities;

(2) preserve current laws protecting spouses and adult children from the risk of impoverishment to pay for long-term nursing home care;

(3) maintain the current Federal nursing home quality and enforcement standards;

(4) protect states from unanticipated program costs resulting from economic fluctuations in the business cycle, changing demographics, and natural disasters;

(5) maintain the successful Federal-State partnership and protect the Federal Treasury against practices that allow States to decrease their fair share of Medicaid funding; and,

(6) continue to provide coverage of Medicare premiums and cost-sharing payments for low-income Medicare beneficiaries, consistent with current law.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM ACT OF 1995

BAUCUS AMENDMENT NO. 3983

Mr. FRIST (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1005) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to improve the process of constructing, altering, purchasing, and acquiring public buildings, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 21, line 3, strike ''1995'' and insert ''1996''.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

WYDEN (AND KERRY) AMENDMENT NO. 3984

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Corporations and individuals have clear responsibility to adhere to environmental laws. When they do not, and environmental damage results, the Federal and State governments my impose fines and penalties, and assess polluters for the cost of remediation.

(2) Assessment of these costs is important in the enforcement process. They appropriately penalize wrongdoing. They discourage future environmental damage. They ensure that taxpayers do not bear the financial brunt of cleaning up after damages done by polluters.

(3) In the case of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound, Alaska, for example, the corporate settlement with the Federal Government totaled $900 million.

(4) The Tax Code, however, currently allows polluters to fully deduct all expenses, including penalties and fines associated with these settlements. In the case of the *Exxon Valdez* disaster, deductibility on that settlement at the current corporate tax rate will result in $300 million in losses to Federal tax collections . . . losses which will have to be made up through increased collections from taxation of average American families.

(5) Additionally, these losses also will make it more difficult to move aggressively and successfully toward a balanced Federal budget.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—assumptions in this resolution assume that revenues will be increased by a minimum of $100 million per year through legislation that will not allow deductions for fines, penalties and damages arising from a failure to comply with Federal or State environmental or health protection laws.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on Thursday, May 23, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The hearing will discuss encouraging return to work in the SSI and DI Programs.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a field hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation.

The hearing will take place Friday, May 31, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. at the Montrose Pavillion, 1800 Pavillion Boulevard, Montrose, CO.

The purpose of this hearing is to review S. 1424, a bill to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park, to establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, to establish the Curecanti National Recreation Area, to establish the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park Complex, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. Written testimony will be accepted for the record. Witnesses testifying at the hearing are requested to bring 10 copies of their testimony with them on the day of the hearing.

The subcommittee will invite witnesses representing a cross-section of views and organizations to testify at the hearing. Others wishing to testify may, as time permits, make a brief statement of no more than 2 minutes. Those wishing to testify should contact Mr. James Doyle in Senator CAMPBELL's office at (303) 866–1900. The deadline for signing up to testify is 5 p.m., Wednesday, May 29, 1996. Every attempt will be made to accommodate as many witnesses as possible, while ensuring that all views are represented.

For additional information, please contact Jim O'Toole, Energy and Natural Resources Committee, at (202) 224–5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, May 16, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on NASA's Mission to Planet Earth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, May 16, 1996, at 10 a.m. for a markup.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 16, 1996, at 10:30 a.m. to hold an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on oversight of the ''Healthy Start'' demonstration project, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 16, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 16, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 621, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Great Western Trail for potential addition to the National Trails System; H.R. 531, a bill to designate the Great Western Scenic Trail as a study trail under the National Trails System Act. S. 1049, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery as a National Historic Trail. S. 1706, a bill to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for assistance for highway relocation with respect to the Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in Georgia; S. 1725, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to create a third category of long-distance trails to be known as national discovery trails and to authorize the American Discovery Trail as the first national discovery trail.